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ET. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

Telephone Calls, Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242 WHEN will Grandfather Jones go to join S. Corning Judd?

THE Democratic lies are rapidly going under the sod of public contempt.

Up to the time of going to press no representative Democrat has assumed responsibility for the "Dollar-a-day" lie.

ANNA DICKINSON leaves in her wake a host

of the maddest Democrats of the bourbon type ever seen in these parts. It is well. Has the Chicago postoffice been managed

or mismanaged any worse than the Indianapolis office? Angels and ministers of grace! THE Republicans of this city propose to

have a little local demonstration next Satur day night. Members of the party in good standing will please have their walking shoes

"Boss" DICKINSON, the spoils Postmastergeneral, says that Mr. Cleveland is better than the Rock of Ages. If Mr. Dickinson knows what he is talking about, he is not only a fool but a blasphemer.

A NOBLESVILLE special to the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "Governor Gray made th ablest speech to-day ever delivered here." It is strange that nobody has ever spoken in Noblesville until last Saturday.

THAT was a fine combination in Detroit on Saturday night, Col. J. Henry Watterson and Ex-Senator Charles W. Jones, of Florida-the one smitten with free trade, and the other's affection for an heiress unrequited.

EMIL ROTHE, the well-known German American Democrat of Cincinnati, declines to come into Indiana and make speeches for Grover Cleveland. For thirty-six years Mr. Rothe has been the foremost German-American Democratic speaker in the West.

THE silence of Mr. Harrison as to the report that he will make Mr. Blaine Secretary of State (if he ever gets the chance) is vigorous and expressive. - New York Times.

The silence of the New York Times as to the report that its editor is an irresponsible idiot is vigorous and expressive.

IT should occasion no surprise that Dr. D. S. Jordan will support Grover Cleveland. A president of a State university who advertises a Cobden Club medal for the best essay on free trade could not do anything else than support Mr. Cleveland if he cared to be con-

Would be [Harrison] not, as President of the United States, be controlled by the pow-

You bet he would—the Republican party of the United States. That was the power that paminated him; that is the power that will enet him, and that is the only power that can "control" him.

IT always excites feelings of pity to see person red in the face with efforts to lift himalf or herself into public notoriety that meet so response. It is sad; but such is the hard lot of some people in this vale of tears. They excite pity, sometimes contempt, but never notice. Life is too full of other things to pay attention to strutting bantams or crowing

In a speech delivered at Avondale, Cincinnati, Hon. Thomas McDougall uttered the following words, which are worthy to be cut out and pasted in the hat of every working-

man in the country: "Having worked as a skilled mechanic in Leith, Scotland, for \$5 a week; in Glasgow, Scotland, for \$6 a week; in Birkenhead, England, for \$7.50 a week, and having worked at the same work in Cincinnati, and for which I was paid \$15 a week, and that in a protected industry, I feel that I ought to be able to say something on this question so vital to our people."

THE Sentinel prints an illustrated article intended to show the contrast between the homes of some of the Chicago owners of the Clay county mines and the homes of the miners who work them. The disparity is great enough, but that very disparity is the strongest reason why the miners will not vote to increase it by introducing the English free-trade comparison. The Sentinel should illustrate the British disparity-print cuts, for instance, of Wollaton Hall and park and of the homes of the miners in the Wellaton pits.

MR. HOWARD BRIGGS, of Putnam county. is an honest man, though he has been strong Democrat. That he finds it impossible to follow his party this year is no surprise to those who have had his acquaintance and confidence. As a trustee of the Blind Asylum Mr. Briggs has been a faithful and strenuous

perintendent Jacobs, has stood as a breakwater against the tide of corruption that has overflowed other of our public institutions under the rule of the Harrison-Sullivan gang. Mr. Briggs's accession to the Republican ranks this year is simply a necessity of his uncompromising integrity as a man and a partisan.

THAT IBISH LIE SETTLED. As fast as we can get near enough to Dem-

ocratic lies concerning General Harrison to hit them, we knock them out. It is no trouble to knock them out when we can get a lick at them; the only trouble is to corner them and get near enough to hit them. They run, hide, dodge, double, turn and twist, changing names and complexion so often and so rapidly that it is hard to run them down, but we are overtaking them one by one. We have got the dollar-a-day lie now where it cannot get away, and we will pound the life out of it. This morning we knock another one out. This is the Condon lie, born and started on its travels at Bloomington, Iil. One William Condon asserted that he heard General Harrison deliver a speech in Durley Hall, in that place, shortly after the presidential election of 1876, in which he said "the Irish were only fit to shovel dirt, grade railroads and fill our penitentiaries." No person who has the slightest acquaintance with General Harrison, or who has ever been in his company five minutes, could be made to believe that he ever expressed or harbored such a sentiment as the foregoing. Being a Christian gentleman such sentiments find no place in his thoughts, much less in his speech. Perhaps Mr. William Condon may have persuaded himself or been persuaded by others to believe he heard General Harrison say something of the kind, and human nature is so curiously constructed that he may think he is telling the truth. But all the same Mr. William Condon lies. When a man deliberately persuades himself that a lie is the truth. he is a liar. As, however, he persisted in his statement, it became necessary to knock him out, and that is done this morning by publishing the affidavits of thirty-five well-known citizens of Bloomington, who state under oath that they were present and heard the whole of General Harrison's speech in Durley Hall, and that he used no such language as that attributed to him by Condon, nor anything resembling it, nor said anything unkind or disrespectful concerning the Irish. The signers of these affidavits embrace an ex-Governor, a bank president, several well-known professional men, an exsheriff, an ex-prosecuting attorney, an exrecorder, an ex-Mayor, several Irishmen, prominent business men, farmers, etc. They all testify that they heard the whole of General Harrison's speech on the occasion referred to, and that he said nothing of the kind stated by Mr. William Condon. Ex-Governor Hamilton's affidavit is rather fuller than the others, but they are all to the same effect. This ends the Condon lie. Some may think it unnecessary to bury it under such a mountain of affidavits, but our experience in such cases is that it is best to make a clean job of a dirty business. THE CLEVELAND FRAUD.

Every Republican employe of the government under former administrations is familiar with the fact that numbers of Democrats and unreconstructed rebels held positions there undisturbed from one term to another, and that they made no concealment of their political opinions, feeling entirely secure in the Republican toleration of free speech. They presumed upon their privilege, and the "free speech" of the Southern women, especially, was frequently offensive and insulting to their Northern associates, but they were never removed for such cause. Under this administration the case is different. Republican employes were early made to understand that they held their places by a precarious tenure, and that the mildest expression of political opinion would be followed by prompt dismissal. This state of affairs has been well known; but the public, acquainted as it is with the outrages committed by the "reform" administration, will be surprised to learn that in one department women and children of Republican antecedents or supposed sympathies, are formally discriminated against, and that orders requiring the dismissal of such were issued as early as the second year of the administration and when the reform hypocrisy was at its height. Never in the history of the country was so base a fraud perpetrated as the election of Mr. Cleveland because he was a reformer and regenerator, and general purifier of political methods. The more his administration is investigated the more corrupt, and dishonest, and disreputable is its management shown to be, and in nothing more so than the prostitution of the civil service into a political ma-

THE THEBE-CARLISLE CASE.

The Thæbe-Carlisle contested election case, a brief history of which we print in another column, is one of the most interesting on record. George H. Thoebe, an intelligent workingman, poor and unskilled in the arts of politics, but brave in the justice of an honest claim and a good cause, appeared in the American Congress to contest the election of Hon. John G. Carlisle, a Democrat of national reputation, a representative of the solid South, and Speaker of the House of Representatives. The contestant was fighting against great odds, but he made a manly fight and a good record. The history of the case shows how he was defeated at every point, and cheated out of a hearing as well as the seat. He was, indeed, permitted to make a speech in the House, as if that amounted to anything, but the committee and the House both refused to reopen the case after it had been closed against him by a "snap judgment," and denied him any chance whatever to prove the justice of his claim. It was a contest of organized labor against organized Democracy. In this unequal contest General Hovey voted at every stage for the representative of labor, while Col. Matson voted just as often and at every stage for the representative of Democracy. Three thousand workingmen of Covington and Newport petitioned the House to reopen and investigate the case, and the Democratic majority turned adeaf ear to their peti-

the petitioners, and Col. Matson voted against it. In the face of this record no workingman in Indiana ought to hesitate a moment between Hovey and Matson in the present contest for Governor.

COL. MATSON AND THE SOLDIERS.

Last Thursday evening Col. C. C. Matson, Democratic candidate for Governor, made one of his usual demagogical speeches, in which he claimed to be the only simon-pure friend the soldiers had. In it he said to his

"Go ask the people of the Fifth congressional district if I have been an enemy to the

The Journal has hunted up the record on this subject, and would respectfully refer Mr. Matson to a scene which took place in the convention that nominated him for Congress, two years ago. It was held at Gosport on the 1st of June, 1886, and he had for opponents such well-known Democrats as George W. Cooper, of Bartholomew county, the present candidate: Thomas W. Woollen, of Johnson; John W. Buskirk, of Monroe; and J. V. Mitchell, of Morgan. On the first and second ballots - Mr. Matson received 81 1-2 votes, 7 1-2 less than the number required to make a nomination, but on the third ballot Mr. Buskirk's friends deserted him, giving Matson a majority. Then ensued a scene so noisy and turbulent that it was necessary to call in the police. Mr. Buskirk denounced in unmeasured terms the "treachery and perfidy of the faction that had perpetrated the gross injustice of gaining its end by foul means and unfair promises." Mr. Samuel Ralston, of Spencer, one of the delegates, also denounced the nominee. The report of the convention made at

the time says: "His fusillade of invectives against the Conressman was terrific. * * He denounced Matson as a trickster and demagogue, and declared that the plea that the people were demanding Matson's renomination was a 'libel upon Democracy.' Replying to the assertion any other nomination that Matson's, the speaker said: 'I wish to plant myself upon the rock of eternal truth in defense of the soldiers, and burl back into the blasphemous lips from whence it came this monstrous lie. If the soldiers of Owen county are clamoring for Matson why is it that our delegation does not assume a different complexion? There are twenty delegates from Owen county who are the first issue of a cohabitation between pension agents, postmasters and medical boards, and who would have been for Matson to a man if it had not been for a few abortions.' He further stigmatized Matson as 'a man whose treachery leaps the boundary line of thought,' and said, 'The district ought to be represented by a man who had ability enough to grasp a national issue. Colonel Matson's time for six years has been devoted to class legislation and to political trickery in his own interest."

It is not necessary to submit Mr. Matson's question to Republicans. His Democratic constituents, like Mr. Ralston, evidently know the man and have sized him up.

THE CAMPAIGN OF INTELLECT.

Mr. Sheerin's brazen announcement that "We are glad to get any aid we can in the work of the campaign" is very appropriately followed by the order from Democratic headquarters to look out for "Burchards;" to listen carefully to the utterances of General Harrison's friends in this city, particularly the ministers, and more especially his own pastor, in order to catch any chance word that can be twisted to the disadvantage of the candidate. They have given up hope that General Harrison bimself will utter a false note or afford them any ammunition of the sort they seek and are driven to the most shameless expedients to secure "aid in the work of the campaign." The dollar-a-day lie they are unwilling to father, but this order has the weight of official authority. General Harrison's friends are to be spied upon, their careless conversation reported, and he is to be held responsible for what may be said. Democratic campaign methods are proverbially despicable. but anything more openly disregardful of decency than this order is not on record. Chairman Brice's "campaign of intellect" is evidently in full blast, and the intellectual efforts are such as meet the atire approval of the Indiana managers. They are willing to make known the fact that private citizens are to be watched and listened to, but they have not made public the details, and the length to which the spies and eavesdroppers may go not known. It will be well, however, for Republicans, when they find strangers behind doors, under beds, or with their ears at the keyholes, to consider that they are not there for robbery, but merely for political purposes. and that it would be proper to send for Jewett rather than the police.

SMITH, OF JENNINGS.

Indianapolis Sentinel, Tuesday, April 14, 18-5. The gentleman of the above specific title is member of the Indiana State Senate. Smith. of Jennings, yesterday objecting to a resolution thanking reporters of the press for courtesies, went out of his way, after flying at a Journal reporter, to say that he had had no mention from the Sentinel, and that he felt complimented at having had no mention from

In the light of yesterday's events there is one other highly complimented because of Smith, of Jennings, not having been mentioned in the Sentinel, and that one other is the Sentinel. If this paper were on the lookout for a long-eared, braying jackass of which to make mention it would have gone out on to some prairie instead of into the Indiana State Senate chamber; consequently Smith, of Jennings, has not been introduced into these col-

umns mentionably. Still the Sentinel has no particular desire to refer to Smith, of Jennings, since such reference is not received by him as complimentary. and if he will now come to the Sentine counter and settle a back subscription bill of \$26, for which he has more than once been dunned, the Sentinel will, without further mention of his name, remit him to the obscurity from which he so undeservedly came.

In another editorial, June 27, 1885, headed "A Vaporing Blatherskite," the Sentinel pronounced a certain statement of Smith "a bombast Smith lie," and said:

"It is humiliating enough to every decent citizen of the State to have to face the fact that we have an Indiana Senator so unclean, so utterly wanting in every manly virtue, as to openly boast of such self-shame."

[The Journal has been moved to reproduce these gems because they may aid in finding where Smith is, and of identifying him, wherever he is. By the way, when found, he should be "dunned" for the \$2 he yet owed the State at last accounts .- ED. JOURNAL.]

Mr. Lewis Joedan recently made a flery and untamed speech in Franklin, in which he servant of the public, and, together with Su- I tion. Gen. Hovey voted to grant the prayer of | said that the Democracy would have no show

in this country until the manufacturing industries of Vermont and New England were broken up. This is presumed to be the reason he favors the Mills bill. Mr. Jordan correctly represents Indiana Democratic statesmanship and patriotism. Indiana Democrats have always been appealed to on the line of prejudice against New England. It is the country of thrift and education, and therefore against free trade and free-whisky Democ-

On the 24th of September, just after Gen. Harrison had been visited by the Chicago delegation of commercial travelers, the New York World said in its editorial columns:

"General Harrison was visited on Saturday last by a delegation of drummers, to whom he talked protection in the usual flatulent style. Between the political bummers and the commercial drummers, and the ragmen and the bagmen, Mr. Harrison is having a haleyon and vociferous time. The grass in his front yard must wear a woe-begone aspect by this time."

How do commercial travelers relish being stigmatized as "ragmen and bagmen?"

In time of war, when a city is about to be bombarded, it is customary to give notice to remove the women and children to a place of safety. Secretary of War Endicott reverses this rule of civilized warfare and inserts a special clause in his black flag order that "This rule will apply to women and children as well as to men, and will be strictly enforced."

THE Worthington Times says that Governor Gray, in a speech at that place a few days ago, while abusing the colored people for being Republicans, said, "A darkey takes to whisky as naturally as a cat takes to milk. If that were true the colored men would all have become Democrats long before this.

DEMOCRATS have a queer way of showing their regard for the soldiers. In a Democratic procession at Delphi, in this State, one of the township delegations carried a banner representing the President as standing between the United States treasury and a drunken soldier with "claims" written on his body. The statement that such a banner was carried having been denied, the Delphi Journal publishes the affidavits of several reputable witnesses to

THE Boston Herald ventures the opinion that Anna Dickinson has "gotten pretty low down" when she alludes to Mr. Cleveland as the "hangman from Buffalo." It hurts your mugwump in the tenderest part of his sensitive pature to hear things or people called by their right names, as Anna Dickinson has a habit of doing.

Question as to a Bet. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: A offers to furnish a man who will bet from \$100 to \$500 that Cleveland will be elected. B says, "I will take that bet for \$500," and a forfeit is put up. A says he has the privilege under his offer to accept \$100 of bet. Which is A must bet \$500 under those conditions or lose

the forfeit. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. Had President Cleveland a substitute in the late war! If so, what was his name! Is he still

ALFORDSVILLE, Ind. Mr. Cleveland was drafted and furnished substitute named George Brinski. He died within a year past in a hospital.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

ATLANTA prohibitionists want to run Sam Small for the Georgia Senate.

EVERY labor union that protests against the unfair competition of prison labor accepts the principle of protection.—Irish World. VIRGINIA wants protection to her raw ma

terials. This is worth more to her than all the

Bourbon promises of a generation,-Harrisonburg (Va.) Republican. THE federal deputy marshals and deputy supervisors who will look after the purity of election in New York will make a small army of be-

tween 3,000 and 4,000 mea. In the little country town of Colden, Erie county, New York, with a total of but 375 voters, twenty men who voted for Cleveland in 1884 have declared for Harrison and Morton.

THERE is a strong likelihood of the election of a Republican Congressman from the Louisville district, the bome of one of the leading patron saints of free trade and of the star-eyed Goddess

COL. JOHN B. HALE, ex-Democratic Con gressman from the Second Missouri district, has publicly announced that he will work for the election of General Harrison and the defeat of

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, who bas been nominated by the Democrats of the Fifth congressional district of Massachusetts to oppose General Banks, was a mugwump, but is now called "a naturalized Democrat."

ONE of the singular features of third-party politics this year is the spectacle of the veteran Prohibitionist, Gen. Neal Dow, indorsing the candidacy of Governor Hill, outspoken and avowed champion of the New York whisky-

THE Atlanta Constitution has not misjudged the meaning of Mr. Cheveland's ten-thousanddollar contribution to the campaign fund. It says: "It seems that Mr. Cleveland's check was received all right, but others are needed. Now let the office holders come to the front."

THE Republican party in South Carolina is familiarly spoken of as a corpse, but it has its periods of animation, and it is not unlikely that it will be able to kick hard enough in South Carolina on election day to cause considerable perturbation to slack-twisted Demograts.-Charleston News and Courier (Dem.)

PROTECTION seems to work hetter than free trade in getting a nation out of debt. Freetrade Great Britain had a public debt in 1878 of \$3,875,000,000. It is now \$3,680,000,000, a decrease in ten years of \$195,000,000. The United States, in 1878, had a debt of \$2,256,090,000. It is now \$1,154,000,000, a decrease of \$1,102,000,000.

"I THINK the Republicans will carry every Northern State," said General Alger to & Boston interviewer. When asked if Michigan was not in doubt he replied: "I hear that when I get outside Michigan, but there is no question of that kind in the State. Sometimes we know least of the things that we talk most earnestly shout, and I always think of that when I hear Michigan spoken of as doubtful. We shall carry the State.'

THE impression is prevalent that Albert A Carlton, of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, will resign his position to en . ter the campaign in the interest of the Republican party. He has given his views on the tariff in an interview in yesterday's Ledger, in which he says that business transactions render men to a great degree selfish, and that he must perform his duties as a citizen, even though they should be inconsistent with official duties in any organization.

THE unfortunate expression, "Methodist Mil ler," which ex-Confederate Colonel Fellows used at the Buffalo Democratic convention, will prove a boomerang. The Brooklyn Citizen (Dem.) heads its account of Mr. Miller's appearance in Brooklyn with the words used in an insulting way, and speaks contemptuously of Mr. Miller's voice as one "fit to adorn a Methodist conference." Insulting remarks of this kind will only serve to inspire men and women who hold dear the memories and traditions of all denominations to rebuke the blatant and irreverent poli ticians who have no respect for man or God -Albany Journal.

> FOR \$96.13. Don't you know, Grover lost his residence In Buffalof He had to grind so many axes. That he couldn't pay his taxes.

-Buffalo Express,

HOVEY AND THE THEBE CASE

Brief History a of Fight of Organized Labor Against Organized Democracy,

And the Parts Taken Therein by Gen. Hovey and Col. Matson-Why the Workingmen of Indiana Should Support the Former,

The history of the contested election case of Thobe against Carle le ought alone to decide the gubernatorial election in Indiana in favor of Gen. A. P. Hovey. No honest, self-respecting workingman, knowing the facts of that case, can consistently vote for Col. C. C. Matson. They go directly home to every friend of labor or of laboring men.

In the fall of 1886, the United Labor party of the Sixth congressional district of Kentucky, nominated Mr. George H. Thombe, a wood-carver of Covington, as its candidate for Congress. Mr. Thebe is a skilled workman, employed by the Mitchell Furniture Company of Cincinnati, a man of good habits, of high standing in the community, who was born and raised in the town of Covington, and has reared and educated a family of children. The district had been for five terms represented in Congress by Hon. John G. Carlisle. As the district had been strongly Democratic and there was no thought upon the part of the Democrats that the Labor men would unite upon Mr. Thoree, no special effort was made to bring out the Democratic vote. The district is composed of the counties of Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton and Trimble. The largest part of the voting population in the district is in the counties of Campbell and Kenton, in which are situated the cities of Newport and Covington, which are inhabited by large numbers of workmen who are engaged in the manufacturing establishments of those two towns and of the city of Cincinnati. These men were thoroughly organized through their unions and assemblies, so that, to the great astonishment of the Democratic leaders, when the returns began to come in, on the day of the election, from Campbell and Kenton counties, it was seen that Mr. Thoebe had a very large majority over his opponent, Mr. Carliele.

tion it was admitted that Mr. Thoebe was elected, and at I o'clock a number of leading Democrats were consulting together in a room, and decided to send for Mr. Carlisle. When he arrived it was announced to him that Thombo was elected unless something could be done with the outlying counties, the majorities in Campbell and Kenton footing up over 2,000. These genlemen separated with the agreement to meet early the next morning and consult further. Telegrams were sent to all parts of the district outside of the above-named two counties, telling the Democratic leaders and officials to hold back the election returns. The next morning when the parties reassembled they had invited Col. Nelsen to meet them, and on stating to him that the object of the meeting was to try and secure Mr. Carlisle's return to Congress, notwithstanding that Thorbe had evidently beaten him, Col. Nelson, a leading Democrat, and prominent citizen of Covington, declined and refused to have anything to do with an attempt to reverse the verdiet of the ballot-box. The conspirators, however, went ahead, and, as a result of their scheme, the returns from five counties of the district were not received till five days after the election, though at all previons elections they had been received one day after. When the returns finally came in it was found that the majority for Thombe of over 2,000 in Campbell and Kenton counties had been overcome by the returns from the mountain counties, and Carlisle had a majority of 825.

On the day after the felection, Nov. # 3, 1886, the Evening Telegram, of Cincinnati,

As early as 12 o'clock on the night of the elec-

printed an interview with Mr. Carlisle, in which he virtually admitted his defeat, saying: "The result is entirely owing to the fact that Democrats felt no concern whatever in my election, and would pass the polls with the remark that 'that man Theebe would not get 100 votes.' Why, there was money, and plenty of it, furnished by manufacturing concerns back of this movement. They went round quietly before the election, and were thoroughly organized in every precinct in the district. The district was flooded with their tickets just before the election. If my information is correct, and I have no reason for doubting it, Mr. Thombe will be the next

Congressman, and I will feet a sense of personal relief

that I have not felt before for ten years. I will feel that a heavy load has been lifted from me."

The delayed returns from the mountain counties elected Mr. Carlisie, and he took his seat. Mr. Thorbe, believing that he had beenffairly elected and cheated out of his seat, determined to contest the election. He employed a Covington lawyer named Woods, and gave formal notice of his contest. The law requires that an election contestant shall take his testimony within forty days after giving notice of contest. Thoebe, having complied with the law as to notice, returned to his work, leaving the control of his contest in the hands of his attorney. Woods, at the same time furnishing Woods from time to time with the money required to pay the necessary expenses of taking testimony in the case. It was necessary for Mr. Thorbe to leave this matter altogether in the hands of Woods for two reasons. First, he is a poor man, dependent upon his labor for the support of his family; and, second, he had no knowledge or experience in matters of law and had perfect confidence in the ability and integrity of Woods, who was not only his attorney, but claimed to be his friend. The result showed that Woods was not his friend, and that he utterly mismanaged his case. Instead of complying with the law and taking testimony to sustain Thosbe's claim within forty days after filing notice of ontest, he sllowed the time to expire without oing anything. Thus Mr. Thoebe was slain in the house of his supposed friend. He balieved, and still believes, that his attorney was working in the interest of Carlisle. Mr. Theebe then employed other attorneys who got his case in as good shape as they could, and forwarded their brief to Washington. As the law relating to taking testimony had not been complied with, Mr. Thebe's case was in bad shape. In fact, it was virtually closed against him. He and his lawyers therefore determined to submit a statement of what evidence could be procured, and second, to try and have the case reopened. Thoebe's attorneys wrote Mr. Carlisle asking him if he would waive the requirement of the law to give them a chance to take testimony, and he declined to do it.

After the organization of the House Theebe

appeared before the committee on elections and

filed a number of affidavits showing why the case should be reopened, and made a motion to that effect. One of the allegations made by him, and supported by an affidavit, was that Mr. Carlisle, in an interview on the day after the election with Horace Cambron, a reporter of the Evening Telegram, of Cincinnati, had admitted his defeat. Mr. Carlisle asked a week's time in which counter affidavits, and it grated. At the end of that time he filed a number of counter affidavits, including one from himself, denying that he over had such an interview as that printed in the Cincinnati Telegram, and one from the reporter, Cambron, himself denying the interview. The committee declined to let Thoebe or his counsel see the af fidavits filed by Carlisle. Meanwhile, the copy of the Telegram containing the Carlisle interview had been abstracted from the files, and Thobe found great difficulty in obtaining one. It was evidently thought he could not. The committee made a report in favor of Carlisle, and refused to grant Thoebe any time to file rebutting evidence. A day was fixed for the case to be taken up in the House, and Thoebe was graciously permitted to appear before the House in person. This, after the way he had been snubbed and bullyragged by the committee, was a great privilege. When he came to address the Hopee in his own behalf, to the great surprise of Mr. Carlisle, he sent to the clerk's desk a copy of per containing the Carlisle interview, which not take place. Its reading created a sensation. Mr. Thobe made a strong and eloquent appeal for justice, only asking that the case be reopened to give him time to take testimony. In support of his demand for justice he presented a memorial representing that he had been fairly elected; that he was cheated out of the election; that a great fraud had been perpetrated. and asking that the case be reopened and the facts investigated. This memorial was signed by 3,000 workingmen. Mr. Thebe said: "They are not bankers nor wealthy merchants, but they are men like myself, who labor in the shops, factories and farms of the Sixth district. Two-thirds of them are voters living in Covington and employed across the river in Cincinnati Here are the papers, and the names will show for themselves. Again in the course of his speech before the

House be said: I am not here asking for favors. Simple justice is all I ask, and that is all that those petitioners. I'm district are asking. In seeking to reopen this case do not make any capital or propose to make any, be-cause I am a workingman. I am sorry some people think they might be under some obligation in regard to their vote in this matter because of the difference between myself and the distinguished Speaker. But I do not dwell on that for a moment. The humblest

citizen has as much right and is entitled to as much

Mr. Thoebe's appeal was disregarded. While he was speaking Democratic members tried to confuse and break him down by interruptions, but he made his points and made them well. It was useless, however. The House refused to reopen the case. After some discussion the following resolution was offered:

Resolved. That the contest of George H. Those, an elector residing in the Sixth congressional district of Kentucky, questioning the election of John Griffin Carlisle as a member of the House of Representatives and his right to represent such district in this House, is of such importance to the sitting member, and to he people of the country, regardless of party, that is is entitled to a full, thorough, and impartial investigation, and without expressing any opinion upon the merits of such contest:

Be it resolved. That all the papers be printed and referred to a select or sub-committee of the elections committee of this House, with power to sit during the sessions of Congress, and to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, and employ a clerk and a stenographer, and to visit such places as may be necessary to ascertain the full truth; and the expenses necessarily incurred in the execution of this order shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

This resolution was defeated by a vote of 125 ayes to 132 noes. Only three Democrats voted for the resolution, and no Republicans voted against it. Among those who voted for it was Alvin P. Hovey, of Indiana, and among those who voted against giving this "workingman" an opportunity to prove his right to a seat in Congress was Courtland C. Matson, of Indiana. The question then came up on the resolution of the majority of the elections committee. It

Resolved, That George H. Thoebe was not elected a Representative to the Fiftieth Congress of the United States from the Sixth district of Kentucky. Resolved. That John G. Carlisle was duly elected a Representative to the Fiftieth Congress of the United States from the Sixth district of Kentucky.

and is entitled to his seat. The vote was 139 to 3, the Republicans generally refusing to vote. Among those who voted for the resolution was Courtland C. Matson, and voting against it was Alvin P. Hovey. The Democrats then adjourned the House to get

time to whip in their members. The next day the Republicans made another effort to secure a chance for Thombe, but the Democratic majority forced a vote on the resolution to seat Carlisle, and the Republicans again refused to vote. Among the votes to seat Carlisle were those of every Democratic member from Indiana, Bynum, Holman, Howard, Matson, O'Neal and Shively, and against seating him was Alvin P. Hovey. There was no quorum voting and another vote was taken with like result. On Monday, a majority of Democrats being present, the resolution to seat Carlisle came up again, and was adopted by 164 affirmative votes. Among those who voted to consummate the outrage were Courtland C. Matson and W. D. Bynum, and among those

who voted against it was Alvin P. Hovey. This is a brief history of the Thombe-Carlisle case. From beginning to end it was a manly demand for justice on one side and a brutal display of partisanship on the other. Mr. Carliles. represented the solid South, with the power of the administration and the wealth and prestige of the Democratic party at his back, and Mr. Thebe represented the cause of honest labor and honest elections. The Speaker of the House made a great pretense of desiring fair play in the matter, but he took advantage of every technicality, and the elections committee and the House both lent themselves at every stage of the proceeding to the consummation of the outrage. Gen. A. P. Hovey fought it inch by inch and Col. C. C. Matson voted for it from

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

The Adams Express Company Will Spread Its Service Over Several European Countries.

London Cable Special. John Hoey sails for home in the Umbria today with contractf in his pocket by which the Adams Express Company will spread its service over England, France and Germany, When Hoey came here a month ago with M. J. O'Brien, manager of the Southern Express Company, he said he was taking a holiday, out as a matter of fact he has been coing very hard work. Taking London as the central point of England, he sent out scores of express packages to the principal cities by the fastest express service available. From here he went to Paris, and gid the same thing, and had packages sent him in London from Paris. In Berlin he came to the conclusion that foreigners did not know what express service was, and that if the Adams company could once get the American system working here there was a good deal of money in it. He saw the managers of the principal English and continental railway lines, and arranged to have a special Adams express car on fast through trains from Liverpool to London, London to Dover, Calais to Paris and Paris to

This is only a beginning, as he has almost obtained an option on similar special service on trains to the large manufacturing towns of England, and from Paris to the Riviera, and principal cities of western Europe. Before Heav left London to-day he said to the inquirer: "We shall soon have offices in Liverpool, London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, with a special car daily on express trains to those cities.'

"Can you get sufficient business here to make "We don't expect to make any money at first: we perhaps may lose a little, but there is money in it when the system is established. They do not know what express service is here. They are satisfied to have express cars go on slow trains. told the railway people that we wanted an Adams car on all express passenger trains, no matter if only to send one package a day. We will pay for care. It astonished them a little at

first, but we are going to have the service." I learned after Hoey left London that he and O'Brien had been making careful inquiries about the lease of the old American Exchange Bank Building on the Strand, directly opposite the Charing Cross Station, the best place in London for an express office. Mrs. Frank Leslie holds a lease on the premises.

Fortunes to Be Won on Harrison.

New York Sun. A prominent business man, who won \$10,000 by backing Cleveland four years ago, is betting freely on Harrison this year. He has already placed several hundred dollars on the Indiana man, and is ready to meet others on even terms. He said to a Sun reporter to night: "If the Sun will send on a check for \$1,000 to-morrow on Cleveland I'll agree to cover it with Harrison money before noon." A young banker, who is worth several millions, is betting on Harrison this year. He has placed half a dozen small bets of \$100 or \$200 on even terms. He voted for and backed Cleveland in 1834.

The Nub of It.

Philadelphia Press. If you want to keep up the system under which the highest wages in the world are paid to labor in this country-vote for Harrison. If you want to try an experiment with your daily bread and see if you can't better the best conditions for labor the world has ever seenrote for Cleveland.

This is all there is of it. You are asked to exchange a certainty for a possibility; a fact for theory. And all when the great rivals of our trade and manufactures are asking this step to bo taken.

We Were Really Not Aware of It.

Minneapolis Journal. A few days ago the Journal noted the fact that a single issue of the Indianapolis Sentinel contained five distinct and separate editorials referring to its hated rival, the Indianapoles Journal, and inferred therefrom that the cam paign was on in Indiana. The Sentinel of Tuesday contained ten editorials with the Journal for a subject. The campaign in Indiana must really be getting warm.

The Last on the Line.

Pittsburg Chronicle. A. J. Ball, of Indianapolis; J. E. Matthews, of Columbus, and W. L. Boyd, who have for years been running into Pittsburg as postal clerks on the Panhandle road, have received notice of dismissal. They were the last Republican chief. postal clerks on the Panhandle line, all the others who were Republicans having been removed since President Cleveland was inaugurated.

Mr. Cleveland's Best Friend. To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press. Sir-If one is asked who is Mr. Cleveland's best friend, could he not truly reply:

Cleveland's Best Friend. A PROBIBITIONIST, who will support Mr. Harrison.

One of the Best. Evening Wisconsin.

Men who have heard scores of the admirable speeches delivered during the last three months. by Gen. Harrison unite in the opinion that his address delivered yesterday to visiting Ohio and Indiana delegations at Indianapolis was equal if not superior in interest, and eloquence, and force to any hitherto made by him.

Tired Nature. Minneapolis Tribune.

In Nanceburg, Ky., ninety-five girl babies have been born the past year and not a boy. Nature herself seems to grow weary of producing material to fill up the Democratic ranks.

It Doesn't Matter.

Boston Herald. Postmaster Judd, of Chicago, says he wasn't bounced. He simply resigned. A coroner's inquest seems to be unnecessary, however, in this